## A YEAR'S NAVAL PROGRESS

THE ARTILLERY OF THE FUTURE TO BE OF MODERATE CALIBRE.

England Outstrips All Other Nations to the Number of Guns Completed-The 6-Inch Rapid-files Gus to Form the Principal Armament of All First-class British Crutsers Torpedoes as a Weapon of Warfare-Reductions in the Calibre of Small Arms-The Sinking of the Aquidaban-Frogress In Ship Construction-The Naval Manmayres of the Year.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8,-The annual year book prepared by the naval intelligence office of the Navy Department has just been completed, and will soon be issued to the sarvice. This publication is one of the most valuable compiled under Government direction, and contains the results of the labors of our naval attaches alroad in gathering everything pertaining to advances and progress in all branches of naval development, as well as valuable and interesting papers from our own officers upon naval This year's book is probably the most valuable ever published, and includes, besides numerous articles on ships, armor, ordnance, &c., an elaborate paper on the part taken by Brazil's navy in the recent insurrection. This article gives a complete history of the causes leading up to the revolt, the important attitude of the navy, and the barrier it was against the attempts of the Government party to bring the rebellion to a close; the effects of torpedoes against battle ships in modern warfare, and a detailed history of the sinking of the insurgents' ainstay in the battle ship Aquidaban, which has never before been correctly printed. Six or eight officers for the last year have been busy in collecting the information contained in the book, which is accepted by foreign Governments as an authority on a year's naval history. The work of preparation was in charge of the chief intelligence officer, Lieut Singer, rho includes in the publication exhaustive articles on naval administration, ships and torpedo boats, ordnance, small arms, dynamo ma-chines, marine boilers, the qualities and performance of recent first-class battle ships, the revolt in Brazil, and some naval manouvres of the past year. Chief among the latter were the extensive evolutions of the two great fleets of England, operating against one another in the English Channel. Probably the most important article is that

ppon ordnance, as this subject has been one of greater interest than any other phase of naval contraction and armament. The leading article on ordnance, prepared by experts for the book, argues that the naval artillery of the future will be of moderate dimensions, and this opinion is based on several important considerations. The endurance of guns diminishes as the calibre increases. The machinery required for the manipulation of a very large gun may be disabled by a projectile from a comparatively small gun. As guns of abnormal size can only ed at intervals of several minutes, the practice is necessarily very uncertain against swiftly moving ships. The employment of guns, therefore, of moderate weight, the article asserts, paves the way for valuable improvements in speed, coal endurance, protection, reduction ships and guns for a given outlay.

mensions for naval guns, the article says that it should depend on the work required to be done, and if the penetrating power is sufficient to successfully attack the thickness of armor likely to be encountered, it is better to increase the number of guns than to add to their size. The projectile thrown by the latest type of 12-inch gun is capable of perforating any armor yet affont at fighting ranges, and a formidable bursting charge may also be carried. Some experts, according to the article, are advocating the adoption of a, 10-inch gun of increased length and power as the heaviest weapon to be mount-ed on board ships. The weight of such a gun is estimated to be about thirty-five tons. A velocity of 3,000 foot seconds is recommended. and an improved system of rifling is to be used. In the past year the article shows that the manufacturers of rapid-fire guns have been increasing the size and power of their productions, and devoting particular attention to perfecting the mounts and ammunition.

Important as have been the advances in the designs of guns, the reports says, they are hardly of greater value than the improvements made in gun mounts. Great improvement has been made in the means of absorbing the energy of the recoiling gun, which is now taken up by the introduction of a hydraulic system, which has proved so successful that it is doubtful if any other supercedes it. Springs have also been generally introduced for returning guns to their original position before the discharge; shields have been increased in thickness for the protection of the rifles and the men working them. and sights are now fitted on the mounts, so that ing or firing of the gun.

other nations, both in the number of rifles completed and in their enormous size. Two hundred and ninety-eight guns in all were finished, varying in calibres from the great 16.25-inch to 4.7-inch, the greater number being of the sixinch rapid-fire type, of which 169 are ready and most of them mounted. Leading authorities in England expect wire to take a prominent part in future gun construction. One of these guns has already been turned out and five more are under way. England has also recently constructed a 12-inch rifled howitzer, having a length of 13 calibres, and intended to fire shells filled with Lyddite.

The article, in treating of the style of ordnance most highly thought of, says that the Admiralty have decided that the 6-inch rapid-fire gun shall hereafter form the principal armament of all first-class cruisers and the secondary batteries of the first-class hattle ships. Various other powers seem also to have followed this example, and have adopted a rapid-fire gun of about the same calibre for similar vessels. The great value of these guns is shown from some remarkable results obtained fiir rapid fire, when one gun maintained a rate of ten rounds in one minute for some time. An 8-inch gun has also been recently introduced by the Armstrongs which is said to have been worked and fired by a crew of five men at a rate of three rounds in 30 seconds. cently introduced by the Armstrongs which is said to have been worked and fired by a crew of five men at a rate of three rounds in 30 seconds. France has kept pace with her neighbor across the Channel in ordinance, and during the year has asided to her reputation for the fine character of the ordinance she turns out. The length of her guns has been considerably increased, the redufering rings have been strongthened, and the shape of the bore and chamber have been modified to better adapt them for burning larger charges of smokeless powder. Alterations have also been introduced in the form of the cartridge case, especially in the direction of increasing the amount of clearance in the chamber, in order to facilitate extraction.

Germany, Russia, and Italy, like Great Britain and France, have about abandoned the heavy guns for those of smaller calibre, and have increased the number accordingly on each ship. All powers seem to adhere strictly to the theory that two smaller guns in a turcet are more valuable than one or great calibre, and in future there will probably be few ships mounted with guns heavier than our 13-inch, the lesson of the Victoria accident having convinced England that lighter riftes are more efficacious on the while.

The subject of torpedoe is treated of at great.

process. Great discovered in this country, has been addition the the treatment of amort by all of Great Britain the articles says that the year was remarkable for the results obtained from experiments conducted with armor treated by the Harvey process. Armor plates supplied by four firms have been tested by the Government, and in each case the value of the hardening process was concluded by when, The adoption the hardening process was concluded by when, and the process was concluded by the Government, and in each case the value of the hardening process was concluded by the Government and the hardening process was concluded by the Admiralty agrees, the concluded by the certain thicknesses and wrights of armor has been very greatly increased, and this circumstance must very considerably affect the designs of battle ships to be laid down in the fature.

The introduction of the strong, yet slow, power and the concluded practicable the results of the strong o

the great ship lay sunk in twety-four feet of water, her crew having abandoned her during the night.

Accounts heretofore printed of the sinking of the Aquidaban said that she had been sunk by torpedoes while at anchor, but the above report shows that the skill and strategy of the torpedo boat's commander resulted in sinking the big vessel, and thereby bringing to a close the insurrection.

The paper in concluding has this to say in regard to the important part taken by the battle ship Aquidaban in the Brazilian outbreak:

"The Aquidaban, as Admiral de Meilo's flagality, was from the outbreak of hostilities to the end of the revolt the head and centre of the operations. In the fighting in Rie Bay she bore the principal share, serving as a target for every

ship Aquidaban in the Brazilian outbreak:

"The Aquidaban as Admiral de Meilo's flagship, was from the outbreak of hostilities to the end of the revolt the head and centre of the operations. In the flighting in Rio Bay she bore the principal share, serving as a target for every gun that could be brought to bear on her, and with but little harm to the ship. Three times she ran successfully the Government forts at the mouth of the larbor. She passed out and in practically unscathed, despite the searchlights of the forts and the heavy camonade. And perhaps the chief lesson developed by this war is the fact that the Aquidaban was the strength of the revolt. Without her the rebels would have been crushed in a short time: for, considering the number of guns at hand and the land forces available at that time, no excuse could be offered by the Government for the strength of the flowers for the form of the guns of the flowers for many form the flowers of the flowers for the flowers of the f

Victoria actions that wing convinced England that lighter rifes are more efficacious on the The subject of topselow is treated of at great courth by the book, and in every naval power it is shown that this weapon of warfare is becoming more universal in adoption than heretofore. Almost all modern war vessels are now fitted present and use automobile teorpedoes. Compressed and use automobile teorpedoes. Compressed and use automobile teorpedoes. Compressed in the leiling superseded by power as a pears to be citing the projectiles, and there appears to be citing the projectiles, and there appears to be continued to be of peta continued to be of continued to the continued to be of continued to the continue

boats; the gur varied of four-inch calibre and over numbered +08, and of less calibre 846. The officers participating numbered 1,179, and the petty officers and men 18,845.

THE NEW NAVE.

Battle Ships and Crainers Nearing Completion, But There Are No Men to Man Them. WARRINGTON, Oct. 6. - Chief Naval Constructor Eichborn made an official inspection yester. day of the new war ships under construction at Philadelphia, and found everything progress-ing satisfactorily. He says he found the crack cruiser Minneapolis in condition to pe into com-mission next week. Her decks were planed and all the wood work of the ship polished, leaving nothing further for the contractors to do. On account of the limitations placed by Congress on the number of enlisted men, however, this magnificent vessel must remain useless to the Government for a time, as it is impossible to put a crew on board of her. Any number of of-ficers are available, but there is no appropria-

ficery are available, but there is no appropriation for enlisted men, and several hundred of
them will be recoursed to take erre of the Minneapolis, which has already cost the Government over \$2,000,000.

Secretary Herbert made a strong plea to Congress in his last report for an increase of 2,000
men in the enlisted force, showing that notwithstanding the imperative necessity for sending new vessels to duty on the various stations,
it was impossible to do so with the force sliowed,
but Congress failed to adopt his recommendation. It is understood that the recommendation
will be more strongly urged this winter. In the
mean time about one-half of the fine new vessels
of the navy are practically tied up at navy yards
for lack of crews and necessary moving expenses,
while the great hattle ships and other vessels
for lack of a present the strong of the respective of their maintenance.

THE COURT OF LAST RESORT.

mportant Cases, One Against the Sugar Trust Involving the Anti-Trust Act,

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6. - Solicitor-General Maxwell of the Department of Justice, who has the immediate charge of the United States cases before the Supreme Court, has a number of important cases on hand that will be called to the attention of the Court the first and second week of its new term. As is usually the case many of the suits in which the Government is interested are advanced for hearing early in the term. This year special interest attaches to these cases, from the fact that two are to be argued involving the Sherman Anti-Trust act, and one the Anderson act, directed against the Western Union Telegraph Company and the railroads subsidized by the United States. All of these cases are set for the second Monday of the term.

Pacific Railway Company and the Western Union Telegraph Company is a suit to cancel the contracts made between the railroad companies and the Western Union Telegraph Company on the ground that they are in restraint of trade and monopolies. This test case was decided by Mr. Justice Brewer on the circuit in favor of th Government, but was reversed by the Circuit Court of Appeals at St. Louis. The decision of the Supreme Court will probably settle the rights of the Government and of the railread and tele-

graph companies.
The case against the Trans-Missouri Freight The case against the Trans-Missouri Freight Association involves the question whether it is a violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust law for railroad companies to combine together to establish rates, or whether under that law the public are entitled to the benefit of such rates as will result from free competition. The railroad companies will move to dismiss this case on the ground that since the decision of the lower court they have voluntarily dissolved the association. The Government will contend that that is no ground for abating the suit, especially in view of the fact that most of the companies immediately entered into a new combination, which the Government claims to be quite as objectionable as the first.

But especial interest centres in the case of the ectionable as the first.

But especial interest centres in the case of the

suit in equity, filed by the United States against the various corporation composing the Sugar Trust, on the ground that it is carried on in violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust act. The Circuit Court at Philadelphia and the Circuit Court of Appeals at the same place, decided the case against the Government. Mr. Justice Jackson, when he was on circuit, decided a case against the Government involving similar questions as to the Whiskey Trust. The whole question as to the validity and effect of the Sherman Anti-Trust act, and whether not or under it trusts such as the Sugar Trust and the Whiskey Trust can be dissolved by the Federal Courts, will be presented and decided in the Sugar Trust case, which is set for the second Monday of the term.

## HIGH CHIEF MAMEA DEAD. He Concluded the Treaty of Friendship Be-

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.- The Department of State has received advices, dated Sept. 12, from Consul-General James H. Mulligan, who recently arrived at his post at Apia, Samoa, announcing occurred after a brief illness on Sept. 9, in Apia, where he had resided during the recent troubles. The village of Lefagu, of which he was the hereditary chief, has been almost from the ommencement of the war in rebellion against the established Government of King Malietoa. The conspicuous and earnest loyalty of Mamea to the Government of Malietoa, whose Intimate personal friend and associate he was, made him an object of hostility to his neighbors, and he was consequently compelled to live at Apja for safety. His prominence as the companion of

was consequently compelled to live at Apja for safety. His prominence as the companion of the King in the disturbed state of affairs, still continuing to some extent in his native district, made it unsafe for him to return home on the conclusion of peace, and the end came to him while still in some sense an exile from his hereditary domains, through a conscientious regard for loyalty and patriotism.

Mamea played a conspicuous part in the history of Samoa. He was the Samoan Plenipotentiary to Washington in 187. — an he concluded with Secretary Evarts the coaty of friendship and commerce between the United States and Samoa under which the rights of the United States to Pago-Pago harbor were secured and guaranteed. He was a splendid soccimen of the highest type of Samoan, of almost gigantic stature, fine intellect, and high character. An earnest friend of the United States, the Consul-General thinks he meriza to be held in grateful remembrance by all Americans for the agenuine interest he felt in their institutions, their progress, and their greatness. The last time the Consul-General saw him he spoke with enthusiasm of his visit to the United States and admiration of what he termed the splendors of Washington and the Capitol. In the last war he took but little part, his health not permitting. During his visit to the United States he contracted a cold, which permanently undermined his constitution. He died ultimately as a result of this affection.

WASHINGTON, Oct. d.-Moh Chin Fun, until recently the official interpreter of the Chinese Legation, who Anglicized his name to C. F. ore, and whose andden departure from the legation gave rise to considerable speculation, will sail from San Francisco on Oct. 14 by the steamer Gaelic, for his home in Canton, China. It is learned on the authority of Mr. Moore himself that he has had no differences with the Chinese Minister, but his resignation was due entirely to his dissatisfaction with other members of the Chinese Minister's enormous suite in Washington. Mr. Moore has totally severed his connection with the Chinese Government service, but he wishes it understood that there is no truth in the statement that he has purchased armstand ammunition for Mongolian rebels or for the Emperor. legation gave rise to considerable speculation.

Suit Against the Commercial Life Insur-ance Company.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6 .- Mr. Lawrence Gardiner, President of the Washington Beneficial Endowment Association, which recently entered into an arrangement with the Comcial Alliance Life Insurance Company of New York, has brought suit in the District courts against the latter company. He alleges that fraud entered into the transaction, and that the condition of the Alliance company was misrenresented to him. Therefore he asks for the appointment of a receiver and a writ of injunction to issue to prevent the company from carrying on further business.

Scacral Cincy.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6. Secretary Carlisle decided this afternoon to refer the question of con-struction of the wool schedule of the new Tariff bill to Attorney-General Otney for his opinion. The principal point turns on whether camel hair, goat hair, &c., are wool within the meaning of the west schedule, and are therefore subject to the weed schedule, and are therefore subject to the weed duties which the Board of General Appraisers of New York have decided on to be collected at the rates imposed by the McKinley act until Jan. 1 next.

A prominent Knight of Labor in this city received a letter yesterday from General SecreNURSED BY A MAD WOMAN.

eized With a Sudden Fit of Incantty the

THE THRILLING EXPERIENCE OF MRS. MACNAMER AND HER BABY.

Nurse Tries to Hart the Child from a Window-Overpowered After a Struggle. Mrs. Macnames of 90 Perry street, the wife of Joseph Macnamee, a butcher in Washington market, took to her bed about two weeks ago, and as the Macnamees are not very well off a trained nurse was not hired to attend her during her illness. Instead, Mrs. Lewis, whose husband, William Lewis, is an engineer in Crawford's factory in Twenty-eighth street, was asked to come and look after her sick friend. The Macnamee and the Lewis families have been friends for a long time, and Mrs. Lewis gladly accepted the invitation. She went to Mrs. Macnamee's rooms, taking her twelve-year-old son, George, with her.

On Tuesday a week ago Mrs. Macaamoe give birth to a fine boy, and Mrs. Lewis by her kindness won the gratitude of the sick woman and her husband. After the arrival of the baby Mrs. Lewis offered to stay and nurse the mother until she was well and strong again, an offer which was gratefully accepted. Everything went along nicely until last Friday. On that day, after Mr. Macnamee had left his wife and baby to go to work, Mrs. Lewis suddenly began to mutter things and to act in a queer way. Mrs. Machamee was at first surprised, but she attributed these eccentricities on the part of her friend to fatigue. She begged Mrs. Lewis to lie down and rest. This she consented to do and fell asleep. About 1 o'clock in the afternoon she arose, and, passing through the sick room where Mrs. Macnames was asleep, she went out

The Macnamees live in the back apartments on the fourth floor. When Mrs. Lewis went into the hall she knocked at the door of the apartments in the front of the house on the same floor, which are occupied by a family of the name of Hanna. Mrs. Hanna was the only one in and she came to the door.

"Good afternoon," said Mrs. Lewis, and without waiting for a reply she continued: "Won't you please come in, I want you to be witness to

Mrs. Hanna was very much surprised at this request, but Mrs. Lewis urged her, and she finally consented, and was led into the room ocupled by Mrs. Lewis in the Macnamee spartments. Closing the door Mrs. Lewis suddenly turned upon her bewildered companion. Her eyes were unnaturally bright.

I want you to be witness to this act of mine." she began, "For years and years I have been possessed of a devil, and now, with you as my witness. I intend to cast this devil out, for once I call upon Jesus and His mother, the Virgin Mary, to see that I spurn the devil who has for so long a time kept possession of my

has for so long a time kept possession of my heart and soui."

This strange speech frightened Mrs. Hanna, and she determined to get out at once. With a quick movement she jumped toward the door, but Mrs. Lewis was quicker, and grasping the knob with her hand, she waved her terrified lis-tener back. Then, putting her back against the door, she continued:
"Do not leave me until you have seen me ac-

tener back. Then, putting her back against the door, she continued:

"Do not leave me until you have seen me accomplish the act of my life; my devil shall be spurned to-day or never."

Suddenly changing her voice to a more natural key, she asked: "Are you a Catholie?"

Mrs. Hanna was too frightened to answer, and after wating a moment Mrs. Lewis again assumed an unnatural voice and continued: "Oh, woman, I bey of you, amend your evil ways and join the Church of God. But time is fleeing and I must part with my devil. You see this?"

Lifting the skirt of her dress and catching hold of a calico underskirt she said: "This is my devil, and he shall be spurned." Then she began pulling at the skirt in an effort to loosen it. It was securely fastened and resisted her efforts. Becoming enraged she screamed:

forts. Becoming enraged she screamed:

"Oh, Mary, help me; come to my assistance, oh Lord!"

She finally succeeded in tearing the skirt from mer, and throwing it upon the floor she stamped upon it with both feet. At this point Mrs. Hauna, who was almost paralyzed with fear, saw an opportunity of escape. She darted into her own apartments, taking care to lock and boit the doors. It was some time before she recovered from her fright. Then she suddenly remembered the sick and helpless Mrs. Macnamee and her little baby. She was brave enough to venture out in the hall in search of help. While she was standing there young George Lewis, the son of the crazy woman, came up stairs. Mrs. Hauna told him how his mother was acting.

"Oh, that's all right." the boy replied, "she won't hurt any one. I'll go in and see her."

He found his mother in the sick woman's room, taking in an excited way and throwing things out of the window. The boy rushed out of the room and into the street. He ran around to Washington Market, where Mr. Macnamee was working, and toil him what was going on. Macnamee left his work at once and accompanied the boy home. When they arrived they found Mrs. Lewis still busily occupied throwing articles of furniture and clothing out of the window, while Mrs. Macnamee lay in bed holding her child to her breast, too weak to move.

"What are you doing?" exclaimed Macnamee.
"Getting rid of the devil," was the reply.
Then Macnamee, who is a powerful man seized the insane woman and forced her into a chair, telling the boy to go for a doctor.

"I don't want a doctor," screamed Mrs. Lewis; "I want a priest."

"Well, then," said Mr. Macnamee, hoping to out the window.

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"I don't want a doctor," screamed Mrs. Lewis; "I want a priest."

"Well, then," said Mr. Macnamee, hoping to quiet her, "get Father Elwood on Fourteenth street on your way from the doctor's."

The boy returned in a few mements with a doctor and Father Elwood. The doctor pronounced the woman insano, and said that she should be taken to a hospital. Mr. and Mrs. Macnamee abjected to this, and said they would keen her with them over night at least. The woman had become quiet by this time, and talked rationally to the priest. The doctor gave her a strong opiate and went away. Father Elwood remainsd a few moments. The opiate soon began to take effect, and Mrs. Lewis said she would go to bed.

Macnamee decided to lie down on the bed beside his wife and rest. He did not intend going to sleep, as he was afraid Mrs. Lewis would become violent again, but he soon fell asleep. It was I o'clock in the morning when he was awakened by some one touching him. He half arose and saw standing over him Mrs. Lewis with madness gleaming in her eyes and holding the new-born baby in one hand. Jumping up from the bed he rushed at the woman, who eluded him and began shrieking: "Now I've got the child and I'm going to kill it."

Leaping over the bed in which lay the terrined mother she threw up the window, and holding the baby out said:

"I've got the devil this time and out he goes."

Before she could make another move Macnamee was upon her, and grabbing her by the throat threw her back into the room. As she fell she pushed the baby from her and it lit upon the window sill, rolling toward the outside. In another moment it would have fallen, but Macnamee with a quick movement grabbed the end of the long dress and rulled the child back. For a moment both mother and father were so excited that they paid no attention to the insane woman, who still lav upon the floor. Suddenly she sprang up, shrieking madly. Mr. Macnamee placed the intant in a safe place and res

"LEMON" BRANNIGAN DEAD.

He Peddled Lemons for Fifty Years and Left a \$100,000 Estate.

Thomas Brannigan, an eccentric octogenarian, died yesterday morning in the Brooklyn Hospital, leaving an estate estimated at from \$75,000 to \$100,000. In the Fourth ward, Brooklyn, where he had lived for more than half a century, he was familiarly known as "Lemon" Brannigan, his only occupation all through his life being to peddle lemons in barrooms in Brooklyn. He was very penurious, and he invested his little savings from time to time in the purchase of real estate, which has steadily increased in value. Until a year ago he lived all alone with his widowed daughter in his big house at 180

his widowed daughter in his big house at 180 Pearl street.

On a bitter cold night last winter he drove his daughter out of the house, and afterward gave her only a small pittaince for her support. He would have no association with his neighbors, and to isolate himself as much as possible he ruised the fence around his house to the limit the law allowed. Thieves have frequently made attempts to rob him, and once or twice they succeeded. He was missed on Friday, and when the door was forced open the old man was found lying on the floor unconscious. He remained in that condition until his death in the hospital. There is little suspicion of foul play, but Coroner Kene has ordered an autopsy. The daughter is supposed to be the sole heir of the property.

The golden jubilee of the Rev. Sylvester Malone, State Regent and pastor of Saints Peter and Paul's Roman Catholic Church in Wythe avenue, Williamsburgh, will begin next Satur-day with the consecration of a new marble altar day with the consecration of a new marble altar in the church by Bishop McDonnell. There will be a high mass on Sunday. Father Malone will be the celebrant, the Rev. Henry A. Gallagher of St. Michael's Church will be deacon, and the Rev. Hugh Ward of St. Malachy's sub-deacon. The Right Rev. John J. Keane, D. D., of the Catholic University in Washington will preach. At veapers Vicar-tieneral Byrns of Boston will sheak. There will be a public reception in the Academy of Music on the following Tuesday night at which Mayor Schieren will preside. SIX LITTLE TAILORS
THE REV. ASBURY C. CLARKE THUS
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DIDN'T TAKE GOFF'S ADVICE. Interesting Testimony in the Botel Europe

Inspector Williams, Acting Captain Wiegand of the Fifth street station, and several persons living in East Thirteenth street were in the Es sex Market Police Court yesterday when the case of the Hotel Europe, which is said to be a disorderly house was called. Several witnesses tion being adjourned to secure more conclusive

The Rev. H. T. McEwen of 238 East Thirteenth street said that he knew the place to be a disorderly resort. "A clergyman," said he, "gets calls at all hours of the day and night, and when a man covers the same ground for several months and meets the same people he gets to know their faces. Thus I know several disreputable women by sight. I have been solicited by them and have seen them take men to the Hotel Europe. Among them is a Danish woman whom I have noticed as being partic ularly flagrant.

"One incident that I recall particularly happened about two years ago as I was walking home late at night along Thirteenth street. Before I got to the Hotel Europe I saw a respectable looking man and woman leave the They walked on at a good gait and I followed them down. Suddenly I heard a man running behind me, but took no notice. He passed me struck him on the head with a cane, smashing stovepipe hat. The man turned round and u pon seeing leholit was ran off as to her fate. I approached the man who had used That woman's my wife, I'd have you to know sir, he replied. 'It is only a few days ago that I heard of her intimacy with this man, and to-night I watched them enter and leave this

place."

Inspector Williams—I have never known Dr. McEwen to make any statements that were not true. While it is a fact that the place was a house of assignation, it was to let for a month or six weeks when the party who now occupies it on the American liner New York, together with Mme, Melba, Mme, Scalchi, and Signor Bevignani. Mme. Melba, who had been ill in the lat took possession.

Mr. McEwen-Are you ready to swear that ter days of the rough voyage, went to the Hotel Savoy, while Manager Abbey went to his office

Inspector withams I don't know who has had it all along.

Mr. McEwen—It may be a fact that the proprietorship has changed, but since the name changed the character of the place has just been

changed the character of the place has just been the same—no change at all.

Inspector Williams—Except the granting of a hotel license.

Mr. McEwen—I am here simply to complain of the place as a resort of disorderly women who pick up men on the street and are permitted to take them there.

Michael Lynott, a tailor, of 204 East Seventy-third street, said he had known the place as a disorderly resort for seventeen years. He was much displeased at being subpensed as a witness.

Abbey has arranged to present Verdi's "Falstaff" during the third week of the season, with
Signor Maurel, who created the title rôle in
Europe, as leader of the cast.

Mme. Eames is booked to arrive on Nov. 17 to
join the company, and Sybil Sanderson will
make her first appearance here in January,
Signor Tamagne, the tenor, has been engaged
to visit Mexico, and appear at twelve performances with a special company. Mme. Calvé
has determined finally not to return to America
this season, appearing instead in St. Petersburg, Madrid, and Paris.

Mme. Melba will begin her concert season at
the Metropolitan Opera Housenext Wednesday,
and will sing later in Brooklyn, Buffalo, Philadelphia, Boston, Worcester, Hartford, Baltimore, Washington, Montreal, and Toronto,
Sunday night concerts will be given at the Metropolitan by the regular company, with Seidl as
conductor.

While abroad Mr. Abbey contracted with "You can't do anything," said he to Justice "You can't do anything," said he to Justice Simms angrily," and you know you can't. We had this matter before two Civil Justices; they had this matter before two Civil Justices; they had thing. You'll do nothing, and you don't want to do anything. I have been forced to come here, and I think I ought to be allowed to go home."

wan: to do anything. I have been forced to come here, and I think I ought to be allowed to go home."

"You may go," salid Justice Simms, and the witness hurried from the court room.

William C. Rehm, a piano forte teacher of 230 East Thirteenth street, who made the original complaint against the hotel, said that the hotel was kept by a Miss Lena Annus. "Last February," said he, "I was introduced to a man named Brill. In September, on the day I filed my complaint I met Brill at a saloon on Third avenue, between Fourteenth and Fitteenth atreets. He told me he had three sisters who had daughters wanting music lessons, and asked me my terms, which I gave him. As he left me he told me that the proprietress of the Hoiel Europe was one of his sisters. This so surprised me that I went to see Dr. Parkhurst, teld him all the facts and asked him to advise me as to whicher or not I should take the pupils. He advised me to take them. Mrs. Arnus and another woman came to see me, and so did Brill, and at last he asked me to let up on the Hotel Europe. I said I couldn't, and went to see John W. Goff.

"Rrill had told me his sister was worth \$60.00, was a good woman, and would see everything all right, and I told Mr. Goff this. He suggested the curtain scheme with spier. If he offered me money at an interview I should arrange I was to tear up the complaint and them say What about the police? to see Irank Moss. He told me not to accept Dr. Parkhurst's selvice, for if I took the children and it came out it would cause public commept, and a man in my position could not afford to have that. And further, if Mr. Goff wantel evidence against the police I should let him get it himself. I thereupon wrote to Mrs. Annus that I did not want to hear from her or the pupin again, and I have seen nothing further of her." At this point the case was adjourned.

The Hebrew Anarchist Atheists Preparing for Their Annual Buriesque, The east-side Hebrew Anarchists are prepar-

ing, as usual, to desecrate the fast of the Yom Kippur, or Day of Atonement, with a ball and entertainment in Clarendon Hall. Everything that can be done to bring religion into contempt will be done by them.

Will be done by them.

You Kippur is the most solemn fast on the
Hebrew calendar and begins at sundown tomarrow. It lasts for tweaty-four hours, during
which time the orthodox Hebrews partake of
neither food nor drink, but spend the time in
fastion and prayer.

neither food nor drink, but spend the time in fasting and prayer.

Promptly at sundown to-morrow the Anarchists will begin dancing and feasting in Clarendon Hall. Ribaid speeches, songs, and recitations will be delivered, and the celebration will be made a travesty on religion. The rites of the orthodox Jews will be burlesqued.

On the same night John Moet will bring out his play, which will also be a travesty on religion. All the Anarchists, while making themselves as offensive to the orthodox Jews as possible, will try to keep within the bounds of the law.

LOCAL METHODIST PREACHERS. They Are Holding Their National Conven-

tion in Brooklyn. The thirty-seventh annual Convention of the National Association of Local Methodist Preschers was opened yesterday in the Simpson M. E. Church in Brooklyn. There are 14,000 local preachers in the United States. 500 of whom belong to the National Association. Of the latter over 100 were in attendance. The Rev. Dr. John B. Wright, who has been a local preacher for more than sixty years, presided, and made the opening address Mayor Schieren. Presiding Elder Wing, and others also spoke. IN WHITE BROADCLOTH.

man Meeser of Philadelphia. The Rev. Dr.

Mundy of Spokane Falls, Wash., will speak, and

head and James R. T. McCarroll, officials of the

Mr. Clarke was graduated from Dickinson

College, Carilele, Pa. During his life as a

clergyman, of a little over ten years, he met

with remarkable success both in Philadelphia

and Brooklyn. In the course of his pastorate of

two years in Brooklyn he freed Grace Presby.

terian Church from debt and nearly quad-

rupled the membership. His success as a pas-tor, his mannerisms, and his peculiar type of

pulpit oratory made him conspicuous in Protes-

tant church circles of Brooklyn. It was his idea

that the dress of a clergyman should be a part

of his religion, and that the paster should pose

before his people as a model of neatness. In the pulpit he wore a double-breasted dress suit, with a low-cut corded silk waistcoat. His street clothes were always elegant and cut in the most

clothes were always elegant and cut in the mostmodern fashion.

He was also a firm believer in the value of a
ritual. Immediately after his call to the Grace
Presbyterian Church he instituted a form of
service which strongly resembled that of the
Protestant Episcopal Church, including the
reciting of the creed by the congregation, the
reading of a first and second lesson by the pastor, and the singing of a gloria between the
reading of the lessons. During his active pastorate Mr. Clarke drew a number of Protestant
Episcopalians into the church. The order of
service was carefully followed at morning and
evening services during the forced absence
of the pastor for eight months, and the probability is that the session of the church will continue the use of the order of service in the
future.

MANAGER ABBEY BACK FOR WORK.

Melba and Scalchi Return with Him-News

Manager Henry E. Abbey arrived yesterday

the Metropolitan Opera House, where he

chatted cheerfully about his plans for the com-

The operatic season will open, he said, at the

Metropolitan with a production of "Romeo and

Abbey has arranged to present Verdi's "Fal-

Sunday night concerts will be given at the Metropolitan by the regular company, with Seidl as conductor.

While abroad Mr. Abbey contracted with Henry Irving for another season, beginning in November, 1895, when the English actor will produce "King Arthur," after its initial production in London, and will also revive "Faust." Sarah Bernhardt will not return to America until January, 1896, when she is engaged to reproduce Sardou's "Duchess of Athens." in which she will create the leading part in Paris. Her place as a star will be taken by Mme. Rejane, who is to come to America to appear in "Mme. Sans Gene." the Parisian success.

Manager Abbey said that Lillian Russell will return with an English company in time to produce "The Queen of Brilliants." her London venture on Nov. 5. Meantime Henry J. W. Dane is at work writing a new libretto for the opera. With MissRussell is the English comedian, George Honey, and Digby Bell and his wife. Laura Joyce will join the company later on. As the opera season of 1895 will begin very late. Manager Abbey has contracted with Sir Augustus Harris to produce at the Metropolitan Opera House his new pantomime "Dick Whittington and His Cat."

MR. GREGG'S MARRIAGE.

Somewhat Unexpected to His Friends and His Bride's Friends.

The marriage of Robert Etheridge Gregg. a

on of the Rev. Dr. David E. Gregg, the paster of

the Lafayette Avenue Church, in Brooklyn, to

Misa Susan Vail Crowell, a daughter of Mr.

August C. Crowell, last week, was a surprise to many friends of the couple, who are aged 21 and

19 years respectively. Mr. Gregg and Miss Crowell had been acquainted for three years

Crowell had been acquainted for three years and were reported to be engaged, but it was understood that no marriage should be thought of until the former had finished his studies at Harvard and Miss Crowell had completed her course at the Packer Institute.

On their return from the country recently the young people took all the arrangements into their own hands and announced that they would get married at once. Young Mr. tireage has a house of his own at Cambridge, and his bride and he have gone there to fit it up for a three years' house-keening while he is completing his post graduate course. Mr. Gregg is wealth; in his own right, having received a large legary from his grandfather a couple of years age. The Rev. Dr. Gregg was disinherited by his father in favor of the grandson because he had not clung with sufficient strictness to the old Scotch Presbyterian Church views. The old man was especially displeased with his son for tolerating organ voluntaries in his church.

Henry Lang, formerly a pension attorney at

502 Grand street, was brought before Commis-

sioner Alexander yesterday morning on the complaint of James H. Elliott, special examiner

This Is in Accordance with His Own Specific Directions - His Peculiarities of Dress in His Paiple in Brooklys.

CARPETS The funeral of the Rev. Asbury C. Clarke, the pastor of Grace Presbyterian Church, will take place in the church, at the corner of Stuyvesant and Jefferson avenues, Brooklyn, this afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. The Rev. Dr. Fox, Moderator of the Brooklyn Presbytery, will preside at the services. An oration will be delivered by Speak-

ANYBODY POSTED IN RUGS WILL KNOW THAT THIS IN FULLY SO PER CENT. LOWER THAN THESE BUGS HAVE EVER BEEN SOLD FOR, "PREE WOOL" IS THE REASON FOR IT, AND THE PRICES ARE ASTONISHINGLY LOW FOR THE GOODS.

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THE DELANEY MURDER.

Bartholomy's Defence is Insantty, Self-

BUFFALO, Oct. 6. - The sixth day of the trial of George Bartholomy opened with no apparent diminution of public interest in the case. The jam of the curious in the court room was even greater this morning than yesterday, and the tipstaffs barricaded the corridors as far north as the entrance to the Mayor's office. The various defenses set up for Bartholomy by his

counsel may be classified as follows: First-The defendant's mind was in such condition at the time of the murder that he was not clearly responsible for what he did. This condition was the result of the fits to which he was subject in early life, together with nervousness over his domestic trouble.

Second - William E. Delaney was the seducer of his wife. Third -Learning this, the defendant sought to

compel Delaney to do what was right for her. He wanted justice, not blackmail. Fourth-The killing was accidental, and was precipitated by Delaney, who attempted an assault on the defendant, who acted in self-de-

It was announced at the opening of court this

it was announced at the opening of court this morning that an adjournment would be taken at 12:30 o'clock, so that the question of the legality of holding court on a holiday could not be raised. Neither Mrs. Thorner nor Mrs. Bartholomy was in court to-day.

The first witness called was Dr. Osborne, who testified that he had attended Bartholomy while the latter was suffering from epileptic fits. Drs. Frost and Parmenter gave similar testimony. Dr. George E. Fell, who is well known through his invention of a respiratory apparatus that that has met with great success in cases where the patient is suffering from overdoses of opiates, was the next witness. He testified as to experiments made with a revolver and a piece of cloth, shots being fired at distances ranging from two feet to six feet. At none of these distances was there any burning of the cloth or marks of powder, but at twenty inches there were traces of carbon found on the material. From these experiments he was of the opinion that he pistol with which Delaney as hot must have been held from tweive to twenty inches from Delaney's head. This evidence was intended to show that Delaney had attacked Bartholomy, and that the men were close together when the shooting took place. Delaney's coat being burned about the bullet hole and having powder marks on it.

Several other witnesses testified to the prisoner being subject to epilepsy, and the court adjourned until Monday.

The defence have built up a much stronger case than the presecution anticipated. The testimony to-day tended to show that Bartholomy was a man of weak mind and subject to epileptic fits, which left him irrational and excitable. This mental condition will be held up as an excuse for the firing of the shot; that Bartholomy, overcome by one of these mental spasms, involuntarily pulled the trigger, not knowing what he was doing, being excited by Delaney's declaration that he was going to get out of the room. Then the fact that Delaney made a rush for him is to be worked for all it is worth.

Muc morning that an adjournment would be taken at 12:30 o'clock, so that the question of the letinue the use of the order of service in the future.

In anticipation of death the Rev. Mr. Clarke had laid plans for his funeral and interment. He bought a lot in Greenwood Cemetery, near the grave of Henry Ward Beecher, and he arranged for a monument. He wished his sisters and brother to avoid wearing deep mourning, and he requested that his body be clothed in a suit of white broadcloth. He wished also to have his body taken to the church on the morning of the funeral day and left in the church all day and over night, and finally removed to the cemetery on the following morning. His wishes have all been carefully followed out, and a committee from the session has been appointed to watch with the body in the church to-night. The circumstances surrounding the death of the Rev. Mr. Clarke were exceptionally sad. After an illness of eight modths he had greatly improved. He came on from Philadelphia on Monday to meet his congregation on Wednesday evening before sailing for a long tour in Europe. On Wednesday morning a gall stone ruptured the gall duct, causing a congestive chill which resulted in death in a few hours. When the members of the congregation went to meet him on Wednesday evening they learned for the first time of his death.

TIDINGS FROM BLUEFIELDS.

Mr. Ausbern of Pittsburgh Arrested for Taking Part in the July Riots.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 6 .- Advices from Bluethe wealthiest American resident, has been arrested for participating in the July riots, although he says he can prove he was attending a dinner Capt. O'Neil of the Marblehead, which has returned. Capt. O'Neil waited at Port Limon two weeks for instructions, and finally received word from Washington that Zelaya had consented to

from Washington that Zelaya had consented to permit American prisoners to land in Bluefields and settle their affairs, although still considering them exiles and not entitled to trial. This is evidently all America will do for the prisoners, abaudoning the demand for speedy trial.

England gave even less comfort to its exiles and the Mohawk took them to Colombia and Jamaica. It has not dropped the case of Vice-Consul Hatch, however. Gen. Ortiz has escaped from prison in Managua and a revolution doubtless will occur soon. Ortiz has promised to restore the Americans in Bluefields. Caberas is framing new laws for the Mosquito Reservation, the principal feature being prohibition of foreigners from holding office and including Greytown in the territory, abolishing it as a free port of entry.

ORGANIST LAWRENCE'S MARRIAGE.

Relatives of the Bride, Miss Mignon Agues Marion, Do Not Attend. ORANGE, N. J., Oct. 6. George H. Lawrence, the organist at Bethel Presbyterian Church, of which the Rev. David O. Irving is paster, and Miss Mignon Agnes Marion, a daughter of Mrs. Matilda E. Marion of Midland avenue, East Orange, were married on Wednesday evening at

Orange, were married on Wednesday evening at the residence of the Rev. Mr. Irving. The witnesses were about a dozen relatives of the bridegroom, the best man being John Bodd of East Orange, and the bridesmail Miss Lottle Brundage of West Orange.

There were strenuous objections to the match on the part of the mother of the young woman, Just what these objections were is not known. It is alleged that Mrs. Marion has more than once requested Mr. Lawrence to keep away from her residence, and that for sometime it has been necessary for the young couple to meet claudestinely.

The States Island Ferry. Howard Carroll, the purchaser of the Staten Howard Carroll, the purchaser of the States Island Ferry franchise, and his backers had articles of incorporation filed yesterday at Albany for the New York Harbor and Staten Island Ferry Company, with a capital of \$19,000. Superintendent francot of the Staten Island Rapid Transit Company said yesterday that his company will run an opposition ferry to connect with St. George, Tompkinsville, Stapleton, and Clifton.

Ex-Gov. Poster to Settle at 40 Cents on the

FOSTORIA, O., Oct. 6. The long-delayed setand his partner has at last come about. The as-signee to-day announced that he would be able to pay forty cents on the dollar, and the claims amount to \$213,000. The settlement with cred-itors will begin at once.

Foundling Hospital's Silver Jubiles.

The New York Foundling Hospital will celebrate its silver jubilee next Thursday. Since its foundation the hospital has received 25.697 mfants and 5,000 needy mothers. The Mater-nity Hospital has harbored 2,400 women. The outdoor department gives constant employment to more than 1,100 women as nurses, to whom \$1,000,000 has been paid in the past twenty-five

complaint of James H. Elliott, special examiner of the Pension Office, charging him with demanding from Catherine Hoeth in prosecuting her pension claim 80 more than the pension as allows. He was held in \$500 bail for examination on 0ct. 19. Lang was taken before Commissioner Shields in the afternoon accused overcharging Elieb J. Maleham \$17.50 as her pension attorney. He was held in \$2,500 bail for examination on 0ct. 10. Lang was accessed in Hillsborough, Kan., about ten days ago. WANTED Personain each place to sell our CLEAR BKIN TREATMENT for all discolprations. A trial notitle and a 150-page book of particulars mailed for \$26. WOODBURY'S FACIAL SOAP CO., 187 West 42d st., N. Y. clip.

AND DESCRIPTION OF THE PARTY OF